

# COMP++

*An object-oriented successor to MACOS...*

January 20, 1998

Dave Redding, Meemong Lee

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

## **Objectives for future MACOS development**

---

- **Upgrades (beyond mere fixes)...**
  - Expand library of elements
  - Expand physics scope
  - Efficient memory management
  - Simplify S-MACOS and MACOS/Matlab interfaces
- **Improved...**
  - Ease of use, whether as a stand-alone app or embedded Matlab toolbox
  - Ease of programming
    - » Internal, by developers
    - » External, by users
  - External access to data
    - » All MACOS data in Matlab workspace
    - » Other databases
- **Open architecture**
  - Distributed development

## Object-oriented architecture

---

- We have been experimenting with a new object-oriented MACOS
  - Complete rewrite in C++
- “Object-oriented” means
  - Software objects have “same” properties as physical objects, for a more intuitive interface
  - New objects can inherit properties and functions from other similar objects, for more efficient programming
  - Data hiding and other techniques make it easier to write modular, expandable code
  - Easier for *others* to write MACOS/COMP++ code
- “Complete rewrite” means
  - Recoding everything in a new structure and a new language
  - Revalidating everything

Is it worth it???

# Properties of optical systems

---

- **Elements**
  - **Type:** reflective; refractive; diffractive; reference; return
  - **Segmentation:** Segmented mirror; lenslet array;
  - **Sequence** (must be searched for cornercubes, prisms, ...)
  - **Index of refraction; extinction coefficient; ...**
  - **Surfaces**
    - » **Location, direction**
      - Perturbed by structure, controls
    - » **Apertures; obscurations**
    - » **Shape**
      - Conicoid; spherical; flat; general aspheres; anamorphic; ...
      - Deformed or shaped using polynomials, influence functions, gridded data, XYZ data, ...
        - By design
        - By structures, controls
-

## **Properties of optical systems (cont.)**

---

- **Sources**
  - Location, direction, angular extent
  - Spectrum (wavelength/flux)
  - Phase/amplitude (beam profile)
  - Polarization
- **Beams**
  - Ray grid
    - » Location, direction properties for each ray
    - » Number of rays, gridding of rays
  - Diffraction grid
    - » Mapping to ray grid for geometric properties
    - » Amplitude and phase across full beam
- **Detectors**
  - Location, direction, angular extent
  - Segmentation/pixelation
  - QE, crosstalk, noise properties

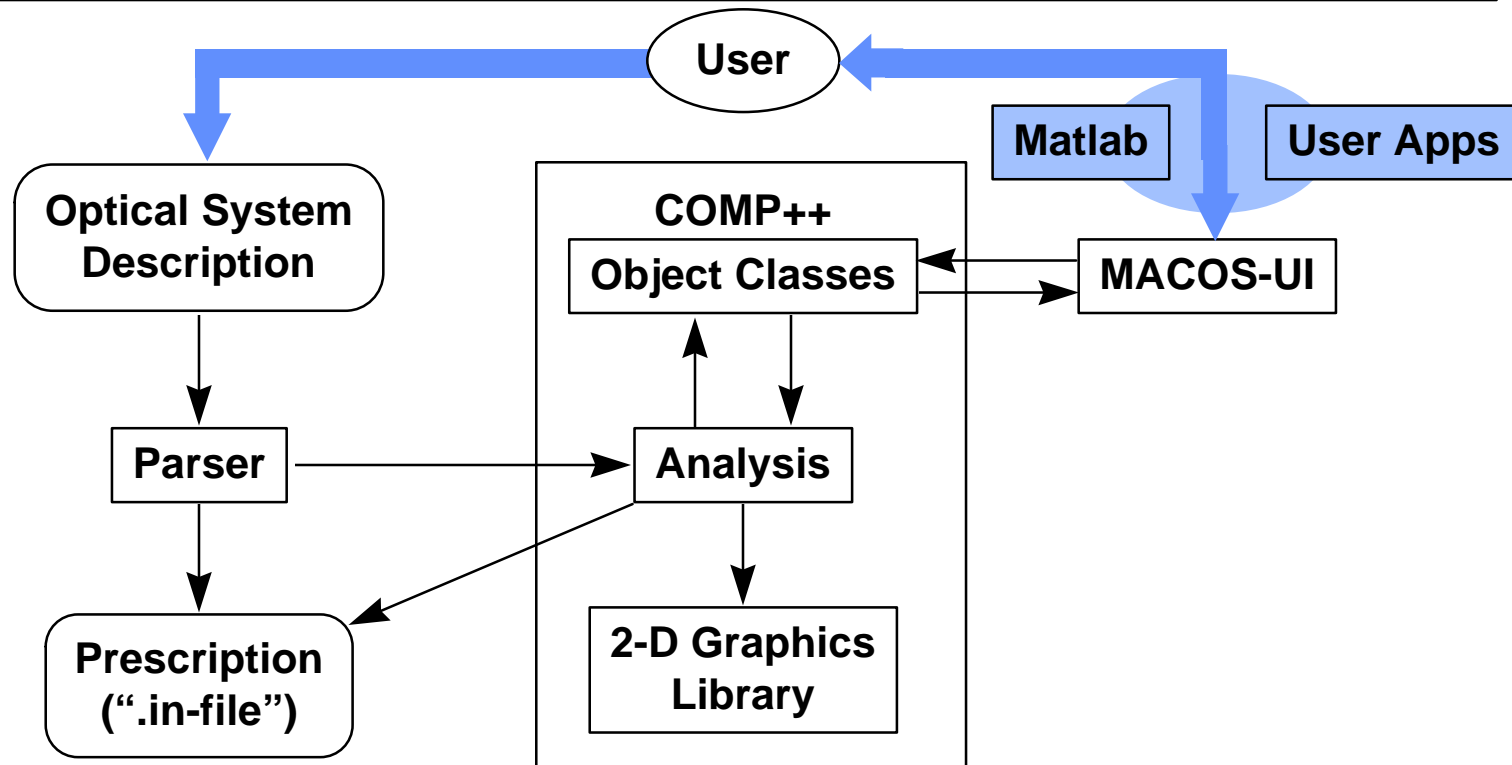
## **Properties of optical systems (cont.)**

---

- **Subsystems**
  - **Super-elements**
    - » **Lenses, prisms, corner cubes, ...**
  - **Multiple systems in combination**
    - » **Interferometers, spectrometers, ...**
- **More later...**

# COMP++ Current Configuration

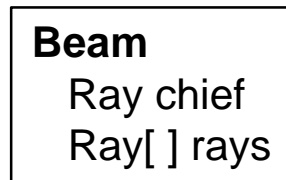
---



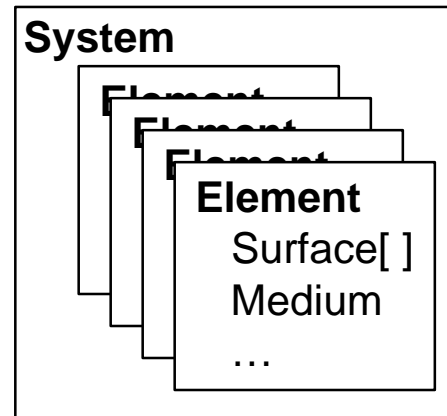
# COMP++ Object Class Configuration

---

The Light...



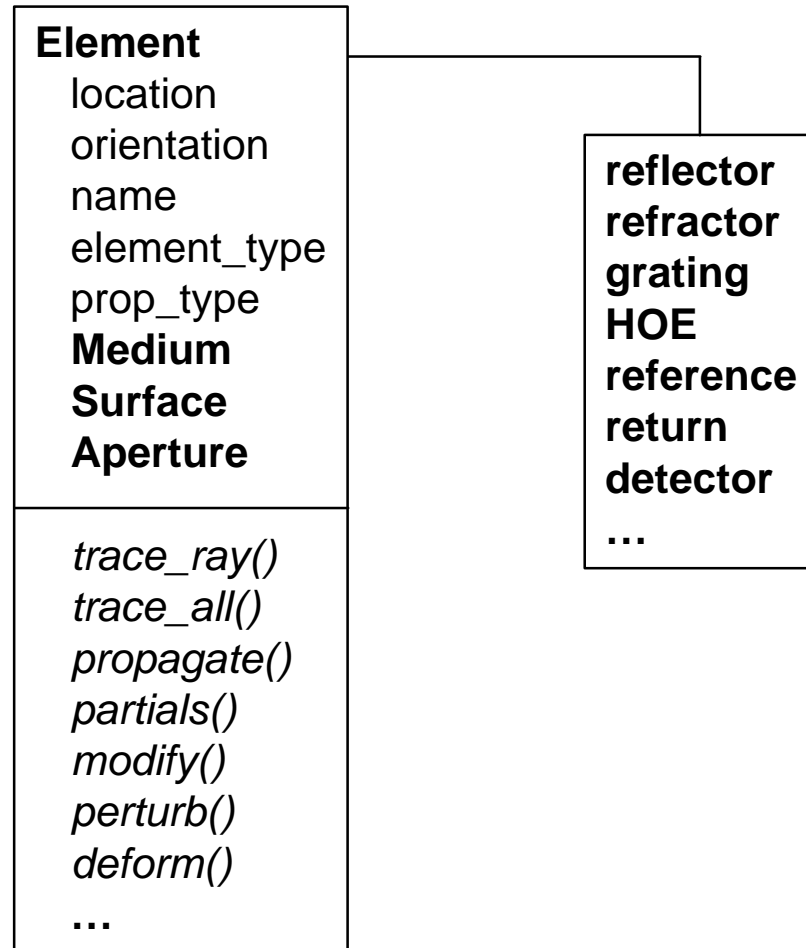
The Optics...





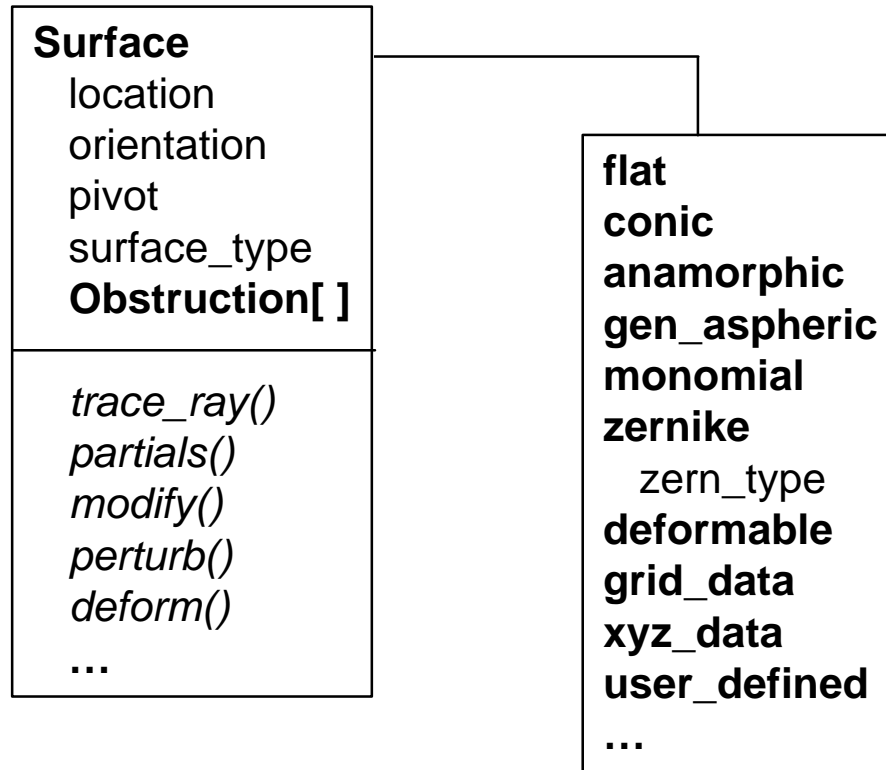
# Element Class Definition and Derived Classes

---



# Surface Class Definition and Derived Classes

---



# COMP++ Analysis Configuration

---

## **Beam\_setup**

optimize\_ref\_srf  
slave\_ref\_srf  
center\_beam  
set\_stop  
find\_field\_pt  
find\_pupil  
perturb  
...

## **Ray\_trace**

trace  
spot\_diag  
OPD\_map  
find\_cross\_pt  
...

## **Propagation**

propagate  
intensity  
read\_filter\_file  
multispectral\_prop  
...

## **Image\_simulation**

compose  
pixilated\_image  
noise  
cross\_talk  
add\_image  
display\_composed\_image  
stretch  
...

## **MACOS vs. COMP++: the user perspective**

---

- **Ease of use: stand-alone**
  - COMP++ better suited to GUI implementation
  - Needed?
- **Ease of use: calling from Matlab or user apps**
  - COMP++ structures simplify passing of data to and from user application/Matlab workspace, but...
  - Same can be done for S-MACOS
- **Ease of use: programming**
  - COMP++ provides simpler, safer means for adding new capability
  - C++ vs. Fortran
- **Performance**
  - COMP++ has efficient memory management

## **MACOS vs. COMP++: the developer perspective**

---

- **Ease of use: programming**
  - **COMP++ provides simpler, safer means for adding new capabilities**
- **Cost**
  - **COMP++ requires much work before it equals MACOS capabilities**

## **Object-oriented IMOS**

---

- **An object-oriented architecture for IMOS as a whole**